

Importance of Sustainable Resilience When Building Society: Social Impact Assessment Approach

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Abstract: Building a society is not an easy task. In the globalized world of the urgency of society-building for fragile states, intertwined reality, history for identification, and social construct, building society requires subtle understanding not only of issues at the macro level but also at the micro level. Building society involves degrees of emphasizing societyhood and identity-related issues (society-building) and the importance of building institutions and systems (state-building) done mostly at the micro level with the people who will be responsible for implementing sustainable development as well as those impacted by sustainable development. This paper is a case study of higher education undergraduate students in a Malaysian university, an understanding, perception, challenges, and factors of sustainable resilience when building society. The aim of this paper is to present the importance of sustainable resilience when building society. Data for the study consist of interviews carried out with undergraduate students. A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) approach was used in data gathering and analysis. The findings of the study show the importance of holistic sustainability to educate youngsters with basic knowledge to further improve and innovate the quality of understanding and awareness to progress and succeed.

Keywords: *higher education; society building; human factor; social impact assessment; sustainable development.*

1. Introduction

The higher education context is dynamic with various demands for development (Blackmore & Sachs, 2000). The nucleus entity of the higher education is mainly the students. The impact of economic, sociocultural and political factors is crucial and the objectives of higher education in contemporary Malaysia are articulated.

When building society, higher education students are engaged with knowledge related and pertaining to government and governance, citizenship and societalhood;

leadership and statecraft; comparative federalism; development studies in society building; education, politics and policy making and society and societal-ism. Students need to learn more about their own histories and cultures from the perspectives of their own communities. This learning experience, not only to value education and help see its value and relation to community, but also to help develop values and skills necessary to work in the community and assist in its efforts to preserve itself and wisely adopt change that suits its long-term interests (Duan Champagne, 2003). This hope is a means of preserving cultural and social diversity. Education for society-building is a means to help preserve cultures and communities as self-governing cultural and political groups with territory from time immemorial

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(Duan Champagne, 2003). Mohd Tajuddin (2019) stated that youths as a group that will take over the future leadership of the country, we should look whether their perception is related to the issues in the country.

Literature on sustainable aspect of resilience is found very important to the socioeconomic system of society and the country. Resilience means the ability to recover quickly from adversity; strength. The widespread and devastating damage of natural disasters makes resilience the focus of disaster management plans to limit damage. Indicators of social and economic resilience identified from the literature, and data collected through field studies show that some socioeconomic characteristics related to resilience differ significantly, such as the amount of impact experienced, length of stay in the neighborhood and individual and household income. In addition, linear regression shows that the increase in the level of education of the head of the household, length of stay in the current environment and household income can result in an increase in the social and economic resilience of the studied household. Neural network analysis shows that the recovery of social/human capital and work are the most effective and ineffective factors. In the studied population, the social component, namely social capital, is the most important determinant of resilience (Bastaminia, A., Rezaei, M.R. & Saraei, M.H., 2017).

2. Literature Review

There are many factors that contribute to strengthening sustainable socioeconomic resilience. Urban neighbourhood/populations form the basic functional units of municipalities. In terms of socioeconomic, they consist of social networks and layers of interconnected social networks. Old and stable neighborhoods are equipped with large social networks and dense layers of interconnections. Both social control and social support depend on this structure of tight and loose ties. Development and public order depend on this. They are the basis of resilience both in the neighborhood itself and the existing township. Contributing factors of socioeconomic functioning consist of the shift of the economic domain, the disruption of the socioeconomic structure by the mass destruction of low-rent housing. The combination of epidemics and neglect of municipal management led to the weakening of neighborhoods and forced migration between neighborhoods. The social relationships that once existed between families and individuals for decades were destroyed. Community effectiveness is also very high reduced. Drug use, violent crime, tuberculosis, and low birth weight are among the many health and public order problems that have skyrocketed as a result of community encroachment. These problems extend to metropolitan regions of interdependent suburban

districts. The ability of the municipality and its peripheral districts to cope with disasters such as covid 19 for example depends on the size of the social network in its neighborhood and on the relationships between social networks. Diversity as obtained by social integration in and economy affects the strength of loose ties between social networks. Weak neighborhoods with the extreme resilience afforded by social networks must also maintain ties to mainstream political structures or they will not respond to impacts and communications both good and bad. Urban neighborhoods form the basic functional units of municipalities (Deborah Wallace and Rodrick Wallace. 2008).

Social change is the result of disruption of systems and functions due to intrusion into society on the life of any society. Invasion can take the form of project-specific expansion, or non-specific, less obvious forms such as increased exposure to others such as culture, technological change and so on. Social change that results in intrusions into community life may be beneficial, but more often the disruption is unwanted or the results are negative. Even changes that in the long term can have a positive effect on the social well-being of the community may have undesirable short-term consequences.

The success of a community/population to be resilient means the ability to recover quickly from difficulties; strength lies in the hands of the system and management structure of the society. In other words, they are responsible for achieving the goals and vision of the society. Lawson and Zheng Shen (1998) in the Framework for Understanding Organizational Culture stated that there are three main components in a society which are employees/executors, processes and adaptation where each component is interrelated. The worker/executor component is seen as important for understanding community organization because the implementer has a direct relationship with the cultural aspects of the community.

3. Methodology

The main purpose of this paper is to provide insight on an understanding, perception, challenges, and factors of the sustainable resilience when building society using SIA approach of higher education undergraduate students in a Malaysian university. The paradigm philosophy of this study is positivism, using quantitative techniques along with survey strategies. For this case study we surveyed 10 undergraduates age of 20 years old to 25 years old from Islamic Institution University of Selangor. It is a qualitative case study in a flexible way, and it is easier for the informant to explain their views to the researcher. Besides that, the number of respondents whom we interviewed in this report

was categorized in 2 groups, those who are aware of the research focus and the another is those who are unaware of it. The differences of the categories are to ensure that the issue is not explored in one lens but rather a variety of lenses which allows for multiple facets of the phenomenon to be understood.

4. Results and Discussion

Sustainable resilience

The first objective of this research is to sense the ten undergraduates' level of cognizance towards this matter as a whole: their comprehension and consciousness with regards to the existence of the concept itself.

... pada pandangan saya, Daya ketahanan atau daya tahan bermaksud kemampuan manusia untuk melakukan sesuatu aktiviti secara berulang-ulang dan berterusan tanpa berasa letih dan lesu dalam jangka masa yang panjang. Daya ketahanan dapat ditingkatkan melalui latihan...

...Malaysia berhasrat untuk menjadi sebuah negara maju melalui pembangunan rendah karbon, berdaya tahan dan inklusif serta penggunaan sumber yang cekap. Pembangunan sosioekonomi akan beralih daripada trajektori pembangunan konvensional "grow first, clean-up later" yang berkost tinggi kepada trajektori Pertumbuhan Hijau yang akan memastikan pembangunan sosioekonomi dilaksanakan secara mampan bermula pada peringkat perancangan dan seterusnya pada peringkat pelaksanaan dan penilaian. Sumber asli yang terhad sekiranya tidak digunakan dengan cekap akan mendatangkan risiko kepada pembangunan sosioekonomi negara selain merosakkan alam sekitar...

...Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan atau dikenali dengan Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adalah agenda yang dibawa semasa Perhimpunan Agung Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu sejak awal 2015. Terdapat 17 matlamat yang telah ditetapkan demi mencapai resolusi bersama "Mengubah Dunia Kita: Agenda 2030 untuk Pembangunan Mampan". Resolusi ini telah dilakukan sebagai perjanjian antara kerajaan daripada 193 negara untuk membina prinsip-prinsip bagi mendapatkan masa hadapan yang dunia mahukan (The Future We Want). SDG mempunyai senarai sasaran yang berbagai untuk dicapai (169 sasaran) bagi mencapai 17 gol yang meliputi penyelesaian keatas isu pembangunan sosial dan ekonomi termasuk kemiskinan, kelaparan, kesihatan, pendidikan, pemanasan global, air, sanitasi, tenaga, urbanisasi, alam sekitar dan keadilan

sosial...

Social processes

Society is defined as a web of social relationships. These social relationships may be understood by the kind of interactions they exhibit. The ways in which individuals and groups interact and establish social relationships is called the 'social process'. Social processes also refer to forms of social interaction that occur repeatedly. Various social processes (i.e. social interactions) occur in society. These social processes are part of social life. Social processes have a role in shaping society, helping to adjust the parts and maintain the social system as a whole in one way or the other. For e.g. socialization, cooperation, conflict, competition, accommodation, adaptation, acculturation, assimilation, globalization, isolation, differentiation, integration, disintegration, etc. are some of the significant social processes (https://tyonote.com/social_process/).

...Proses sosial adalah cara-cara berhubungan yang dilihat apabila orang-perorangan dan kelompok-kelompok sosial saling bertemu dan menentukan sistem serta bentuk-bentuk hubungan tersebut atau apa yang akan terjadi apabila ada perubahan-perubahan yang menyebabkan goyahnya pola-pola kehidupan yang telah ada. Proses sosial dapat diartikan sebagai pengaruh timbal-balik antara pelbagai segi kehidupan bersama, misalnya pengaruh-mempengaruhi antara sosial dengan politik, politik dengan ekonomi, ekonomi dengan hukum...

..Interaksi sosial merupakan kunci dari semua kehidupan sosial, karena tanpa interaksi sosial tak akan mungkin ada kehidupan bersama. Bermaksud aktiviti kemasyarakatan atau aktiviti melibatkan pergaulan masyarakat

...Dalam sains sosial, hubungan sosial atau interaksi sosial adalah hubungan antara dua atau lebih individu. Hubungan sosial yang berasal dari agensi individu membentuk struktur asas sosial dan objek asas untuk analisis oleh saintis sosial...

..Seterusnya adalah hubungan sosial, sepasang tindakan sosial, yang membentuk permulaan interaksi sosial. Interaksi sosial pula sebaliknya membentuk asas hubungan sosial. Simbol-simbol menentukan hubungan sosial. Tanpa simbol, kehidupan sosial kita tidak akan lebih canggih berbanding haiwan. Sebagai contoh, tanpa simbol kita tidak akan mempunyai ibu saudara atau bapa saudara, majikan atau guru-mahupun adik-beradik. Kesimpulannya, integrasi simbolik menganalisis bagaimana kehidupan sosial bergantung pada cara kita menentukan diri kita sendiri dan

orang lain. Mereka mengkaji interaksi berdepan muka, mengkaji bagaimana orang memahami kehidupan, bagaimana mereka menentukan hubungan mereka...

Social Adaptation

Since this study aims to get to know if undergraduate students are aware with the concept of sustainable resilience, we will be discussing on the factors that lead to their understanding on this topic. Through our findings, it can be said that most of our informants got the basic concept of the sustainable resilience from the concept of social adaptation; The adjustment of individual and group behavior to conform with the prevailing system of norms and values in a given society, class, or social group. Also includes friendly or cooperative relations among people or groups.

...Adaptasi sosial merupakan salah satu bentuk penyesuaian diri dalam lingkungan sosial. Adaptasi adalah suatu penyesuaian pribadi terhadap lingkungan. Penyesuaian ini dapat berarti mengubah diri pribadi sesuai dengan keadaan lingkungan, jadi dapat berarti mengubah lingkungan sesuai dengan keadaan pribadi (Gerungan,1991). Menurut Suparlan, adaptasi itu sendiri pada hakekatnya adalah suatu proses untuk memenuhi syarat-syarat dasar untuk tetap melangsungkan kehidupan...

...Dalam proses kehidupan manusia sebagai anggota masyarakat, individu tidak dapat begitu saja untuk melakukan tindakan yang dianggap sesuai dengan dirinya, karena individu tersebut mempunyai lingkungan diluar dirinya, baik lingkungan fisik maupun lingkungan sosial. Dan lingkungan ini mempunyai aturan dan norma-norma yang membatasi tingkah laku individu tersebut...

...Adaptasi adalah suatu penyesuaian pribadi terhadap lingkungan, penyesuaian ini dapat berarti mengubah diri pribadi sesuai dengan keadaan lingkungan, juga dapat berarti mengubah lingkungan sesuai dengan keinginan pribadi...

...Adaptasi pertama disebut penyesuaian diri berbentuk aktif...ditentukan oleh diri sendiri, sedangkan pengertian yang kedua penyesuaian "pasif" yang mana kegiatan pribadi di tentukan oleh persekitaran...

What Does the Evidence Say? These studies generally show that sustainable resilience is being understood vital in building society. The informants themselves are having an understanding, perception, challenges, and factors of the

concept in line with the Social Assessment Impact (SIA) approach!

Many experts have been talking about how this benefit that can be found in the Social Assessment Impact (SIA) approach is affecting sustainable resilience. However, topics about how people are aware of this concept are less discussed. This study aimed to find out whether informants themselves are aware of such concept. It is important to know if these youths are well informed of the benefits that are entitled to them as it is their own right to be able to fully utilize what is given to them by the society.

Interestingly, from the interviews that were conducted, we could derive that all the informants perceive the existence of the sustainable resilience concept in building society and are fully receptive of them owning a special position in this country thus knowing their rights which should be secured.

This makes sense because the higher response reflects the comprehension with regards to the existence of the concept itself. However, the response did not reflect the consciousness with regards to the sustainable resilience in this country.

At the same time, in relation to the sustainable resilience, the overall findings show that 100% of respondents are fully aware about these concept that they get which signifies the main responsibilities to be attentive.

Unfortunately, most of the informants emphasize only on the understanding the conceptual basis compared to practical basis. This conclude that the informants only experienced the platform of being a student and not yet ready to venture in other divisions.

More independent, youth especially undergraduates should be enhanced in order to always get update with relevant information about social development. Sustainable resilience impact has pointed to the importance of Social Assessment Impact (SIA) as social process and adaptation. Social processes are biophysical and environmental, aesthetic impact, cultural impact, demographic impact, gender assessment, health, intuitive and psychological impact. Social adaptation is archeology, societal, development, economic and fiscal, minority rights, poverty assessment, resource issue, tourism and other antecedents' influences.

Informant	biophysical and environmental	aesthetic impact	cultural impact	demographic impact	gender assessment	Health	Intuitive and psychological	Archaeology	Societal	Development	Economic and fiscal	Minority	Poverty assessment	Resource	Tourism	Others
I01	√		√				√		√		√		√	√		
I02	√		√		√		√		√	√	√		√	√		
I03	√		√				√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√
I04	√								√					√		
I05	√				√				√	√		√		√	√	√
I06	√		√						√		√		√	√		
I07	√				√					√						
I08	√				√		√		√	√				√		
I09	√				√				√	√				√		
I10	√				√				√	√				√		√

Figure 1: The Sustainable resilience antecedents and the Social Impact Assessment approach among Malaysia of higher education undergraduate students.

5. Conclusion

Based on the entire questioning and evaluation, we can deduce that the ten informants are conscious with reference to the sustainable resilience concept in building society. Following that, the informants are divided when it comes to giving a clear statement pertaining to the practical aspect. The informants confirm to the approach of social impact assessment (SIA) as the process of analyzing (predicting, evaluating and respecting) and managing the intended and unintended consequences on the human environment of interventions (policies, plans, programs, projects and other social activities) and social change processes to create a more sustainable such as biophysics and the human environment. SIA is also understood as an umbrella or framework that includes all human impacts including aesthetic impacts, archaeological impacts, community impacts, cultural impacts, demographic impacts, development impacts, economic and fiscal impacts, gender assessment, health impacts, indigenous rights, infrastructure impacts, intuitive impact, political impact, poverty assessment, psychological impact, resource issues, tourism impact, and other impacts on society (Nur Syafawaty, 2009).

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) means the process of recognizing or identifying the consequences or problems in the future for things that are or will happen that are related to individuals, organizations, and social macro systems. In a rapidly developing country, urban centers are growing, some projects, the impact on people is taken into account to get consideration. Therefore, social impact assessment is made as one of the processes that should be carried out. This study of social impact assessment on the development of the city was conducted to find out how social impact assessment was used in the past. It also aims to consider how social impact assessment on urban development can be improved and how best to emphasize recommendations and general principles for appropriate social impact assessment on urban

development (Nur Syafawaty, 2009). In conclusion, social impact assessment is very important and should be taken into account for urban development. Social impact assessment in Malaysia can be further improved to avoid negative impacts on a city/population/population.

Community culture emphasizes elements of values, norms and beliefs shared by members of the community, which mobilize and influence members of the organization to act. Among the other components in the organization that are related to the resilience of the community organization are social processes and social adaptation.

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